Pogonia verticillata (Willd.) Nutt. was collected in Springfield Cemetery, in 1847, by Mr. Charles Goodrich.

Viola sagittata Ait., var. *ovata* (Nutt.) T. & G. (*V. fimbriatula* Smith) was collected in 1868 in Springfield Cemetery by the same collector.

Mr. C. A. Weatherby has made the following addition beside those mentioned above.

Rubus allegheniensis Porter,* dry woods near Dimmock Pond.

In all this article lists 24 species or varieties not previously reported in Springfield; and one or more new localities for 7 species, previously known from only one station in Springfield.

NORTH AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS.

CONCERNING DILEPYRUM

KENNETH K. MACKENZIE

IN an article in RHODORA (**29**: 158) Mrs. Chase takes exception to Mr. Farwell's use of *Dilepyrum* for *Brachyelytrum*. We are informed by her that Michaux's first species (*D. aristosum*) is a mystery which "has not been identified." However, it may be pointed out that its habitat is given by Michaux as "in umbrosis sylvis Georgiae et Carolinae" and his description commences "D. universe pubens." His description applies to the grass appearing in our manuals as *Brachyelytrum erectum* (Schreb.) Beauv., and I am sure that Mrs. Chase cannot produce from the very large grass collection at Washington any other species of grass from Georgia or Carolina, to which the description does apply. Fortunately, for our purposes, grasses with one-flowered spikelets "universe pubens" are very few in number in our flora.

Brachyelytrum is a grass which I have rather disliked to collect, because the spikelets have a habit of breaking up when the material is at all mature. When this breaking up takes place, the two glumes remain attached to the pedicel and the rest of the spikelet breaks off. This is the condition in which one gets this grass very frequently. It is especially evident when one deals with unmounted herbarium material. Then many specimens will show numerous broken-off spikelets and the very natural thing to do is to study these. Assuming that Michaux had the species in this condition, it is easy to see that he (or Richard) made up his description from the lemma and palet of

the broken-off spikelet, and overlooked the two glumes remaining attached to the pedicel. His description does very well describe such part of the spikelet, and all of Mrs. Chase's troubles will disappear should she so apply it.

In his generic description of *Dilepyrum*, Michaux describes the valves (i. e. lemma and palet) as "subulato-linearibus, carinatis." This applies to his first species *D. aristosum*, but one would hesitate to apply it to his second species, which has been identified as *Muhlenbergia Schreberi*. The first species should therefore be regarded as the type of the genus *Dilepyrum*.

It seems to me that Mrs. Chase's kind attempt "to correct Mr. Farwell's misconception" is a case of misapplied helpfulness, and that Mr. Farwell is entitled to the credit of a good piece of investigation.

MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLORAL AREAS

IT is the present intention of the committee to prepare preliminary lists of all families of New England plants of which such lists have not previously been made and to accompany them, as heretofore, with geographic notes. In pursuance of this plan, the families between *Pinaceae* and *Gramineae* in the Manual order are here treated, with the exception of *Sparganiaceae*, *Najadaceae*, and *Juncaginaceae*, lists of which by Prof. Fernald have already been published (RHODORA ix. 86; x. 168).

To these previous lists the committee has one addendum. Bennett's *Plants of Rhode Island* records *Triglochin palustris* from Newport. Bennett's work was not very critical and many errors crept into it; his record might therefore be disregarded except for the fact that there is in the Tweedy herbarium at Yale University a specimen of *T. palustris* labelled "Newport, R. I., salt marsh. Legit F. Tweedy, July, 1877." The species is not otherwise known on the Atlantic coast south of York Co., Maine, and neither the committee nor Mr. S. N. F. Sanford, who has utilized his special knowledge of the local flora and of local botanical effort in the past in running down every possible clue, has been able to discover any further evidence of its occurrence in Rhode Island. Nevertheless, there